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the other between Austria and South Germany. The empire is next studied as a land of sharp geographical contrasts, and the influences of these contrasts, of mountain and plain, these differences in climate, etc., are indicated. The next section deals with the importance of the empire, the adequacy of its communications, and the distribution and nature of its commerce; and, finally, the author considers the natural industrial divisions of the country—the Alpine lands (including the eastern Alps and a large part of Austria), the Karst lands (Carniola, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Herzegovina), the Sudetic lands (Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia), and the Carpathian lands (Hungary, Galicia, and Bukovina), showing the characteristics of production and trade in each of these regions.

About half the book is given to the German empire, the other European states also having considerable space, while the rest of the world is rather summarily treated. The book does not pretend to deal with all the phases of the subject; for example, there is no section devoted to the description of commercial commodities, but as far as it goes it is one of the most suggestive, helpful, and interesting text-books yet written in this department of geography.

**Fasciculi Malayenses. Anthropological and Zoological Results of an Expedition to Perak and the Siamese Malay States, 1901-1902. Undertaken by Nelson Annandale and Herbert C. Robinson, under the Auspices of the University of Edinburgh and the University of Liverpool. Zoology. Part I.** Published for the University Press of Liverpool by Longmans, Green and Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London, New York and Bombay, 1903. 4to, ll. 5, pp. 1-200, pll. i-x.—Mammals by J. Lewis Bonhote, M.A., F.Z.S. Pp. 1-45, pll. i-iv. Batrachians and Reptiles, by G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S. Pp. 127-176, pll. v-x.

Mr. Bonhote's "Report on the Mammals" of this important expedition is a most valuable contribution to the Mammalogy of the Malay Peninsula. The collection, as worked out by Mr. Bonhote, numbers 64 species, of which 8 are described as new; nearly a dozen others, mostly doubtfully identified, are mentioned, on the basis of the collectors' field notes. The 64 species represented by specimens include 3 monkeys, 1 lemur, 10 carnivores, 4 insectivores, 16 bats, 11 squirrels, 10 rats, 2 porcupines, 1 antelope, 4 deer, 1 pig, 1 porpoise, and 1 pangolin. This is a very good showing, considering that the collecting of mammals was incidental to the general work of the expedition. The collector's field notes on the habits and distribution of the species add greatly to the value of the report. In working out the species of *Mus*, Mr. Bonhote found it necessary to examine, as far as possible, all the rats of the Oriental region, and he has incorporated the results in the present paper (pp. 32-38), for the benefit of future investigators of this difficult genus. He gives a synopsis of the species, dividing them into seven groups and three additional subgroups, four of which, for practical purposes, are "of almost generic value, although showing no characters of sufficient importance to enable them to be generically separated." A list of nearly one hundred species, with their places of occurrence, follows, and some further distinguishing characters for many of the groups and species. The four excellent plates contain colored illustrations of *Sciurus robinsoni* (pl. i), *Mus jalorensis* and *M. griseiventer* (pl. ii), the skull of *Hystrix grottei* (pl. iii), and the skulls of five species of *Mus* and two species of *Sciurus* (pl. iv).

Dr. Boulenger's "Report on the Batrachians and Reptiles" includes 16 species

of the former (pp. 132-141, and plates v and vi) and 85 of the latter (pp. 142-176, plates vii-x), and forms a substantial addition to our knowledge of the Herpetology of the Malay Peninsula. Two species and one sub-species of frogs, two tortoises, a lizard, and a snake are described as new, whilst three additional species of lizards and one snake are here for the first time recorded from the region. Five species of frogs, two of tortoises, and three of lizards are figured in the six plates accompanying the report. There are also a few text figures. The collectors' valuable field notes constitute the greater part of the text. In an Appendix, Dr. Boulenger gives a "List of the Batrachians and Reptiles Recorded from the Malay Peninsula, South of Tenasserim." The list numbers 60 species of Batrachians, of which 16 have been added since the publication of Captain S. S. Flower's list in 1899; and 178 species of Reptiles, of which 30 species have been added since 1899, or during the last four years preceding the publication of the present report. The several orders are represented as follows: Chelonia, 23; Emydosauria, 3; Lacertilia, 71; Ophidia, 81.

J. A. A.

**Fasciculi Malayenses (Anthropology: Part I, 1903; Part II, 1904).** Published for the University Press of Liverpool (*as above*).

The two parts of this work are composed of a series of single contributions to the ethnology of the Malayan Peninsula, chiefly descriptive in character. The bulk of the first volume is taken up with data on physical anthropology. It deals further with the primitive beliefs and customs of the Patani fishermen, and with religion and magic among the Malays of the Patani States, the latter subject being continued in the second part. In this part Henry Balfour gives a report on a collection of musical instruments from the Siamese Malay States and Perak; besides this, some customs of the Malay-Siamese, and skeletons of the same people, are there discussed. A supplement gives a description of the itinerary of the expedition, which is accompanied by a map. In the first article of the first volume are contained a number of very interesting illustrations of decorative patterns, some with brief explanations of the ornaments and with occasional references to them in the text. It would certainly be very desirable if a special investigation of this promising subject could be carried on by the authors.

B. L.

**Militärgeographie der Schweiz, nebst kurzen Schilderung der Entstehung der Neutralität Savoyens und historischen Notizen über verschiedene Alpenpässe bearbeitet von Major Frölich.** Pp. II-120. Aarau, H. R. Sauerländer & Co. 1906.

Written specially for the use of Swiss officers and subaltern officers.—In the Preface the author makes the somewhat surprising statement that instruction in "home geography" is very deficient in Swiss military circles, owing to the short time allotted to officers for the purpose. There is perhaps no country in the world where national geography is so extensively and so efficiently taught as in Switzerland, where the public school pupils, male and female, are introduced to cartography at such an early age. If, however, one looks through the pages of this pamphlet (it is hardly a book, and it may be called a booklet for size and bulk), he understands the multitude and the intricacy of the problems which the military position of Switzerland presents to its eventual defenders, and justifies to some extent the complaint of the author.

Switzerland has, since its consolidation in 1847 and even before, made the detailed knowledge of its soil, from every point of view, accessible to outsiders in the